

Horse Matters.

Hints to Horse Buyers.

If everyone who had a horse to sell, and having found a purchaser, told all he knew about him, how less frequently would they change, for few indeed are the faultless horses; we may go further, and say few are the horses without serious imperfection. Were buyers and sellers more au fait in their judgment, what would become of the refuse is a question that may well be asked. That it would tend to an improvement in the equine race, and consequently benefit the country, we have no doubt, for the traffic in useless animals only pays the few, while it is a serious loss to many. We have impressed upon our readers a short time ago, how careful dabblers in horseflesh should be, and it is often we notice with surprise how fools are bold where men fear to trade. As long as your would-be-judge relies upon himself, and knowing nothing, comes to grief, so long will the trickster devise traps and snares to catch his prey. To hide the faults of horses comes natural, even when father buys from son, and some go so far as to brag of having done their neighbor in the eye. That there is more roguery in horseflesh than any other trade, we must admit, and truly ignorance on some one's part must lead to these attempts.

All animated nature will grow older, and horses, like men, try to hide their age. This, in the horse, is attempted in several ways, with men we will not interfere. We have seen the two year old palmed off for five. Now the two year old and five year old have both a full set of front teeth, viz., twelve nippers, or incisors, as they are called; but those of the younger animal being temporary, or milk teeth, are whiter and smaller, and their cutting surface does not bear the indentation seen in the five year old mouth, and if a gelding, the younger animal has no tusks, while the older one has. Up to five the value of the animal increases with age, therefore it is an object to show an older mouth than really exists, and consequently some of the teeth are drawn to make believe they have been shed. The wear of the cutting surface leads the practiced eye to detect the fraud, the novices we would advise to seek the aid of some one skilled in age. From five to eight the horse's mouth is seldom tampered with after the age of eight, as the value of the animal deteriorates with years, it is a benefit to show a younger mouth; therefore the trick is to make old teeth resemble those of youth, and this is done by rasping down and indenting the surface with a sharp instrument, and burning these depressions, and burning these depressions, to give them a charred or blackened appearance, as seen in younger mouths. The tusks have by age become blunt and stumpy, and are filed and sharpened. There is a device to hide an eye that is blind, by inserting a glass one, which so resembles the natural organ as to almost defy detection. We have also seen a stone blind horse palmed off on those who should have known better; his eyes to all appearance were perfection, but on being told that he had run his head against a wall, we examined them, found the pupils large, too large, in fact. A wad of the hand made him blink; can he be blind or can he see? Have him out. He moved quite naturally. We then suggested to have him led over a bar a foot above ground; he struck first one fore leg against it, and then the other; he was then led back with similar result. This disease is termed amaurosis, or glass eye, and needs no fraud to hide the imperfection except silence on the subject.

Wind and limb suffering most from work, to hide defects in these, necessarily taxes all the ingenuity of the cooper. When whistling or roaring are to be disguised, the endeavor is to get out of galloping the animal, as this pace brings out the music; or he is galloped, and brought up to the pur-chaser after the noise has ceased. The chronic cough is hidden by giving a narcotic such as opium and linseed oil; or lard improves the wind-broken man.

Lameness is often hidden by bearing or inserting a pebble under the shoe of the sound foot, and by the undue pressure produce pain, and consequently the horse steps quickly from one foot to the other, and to the uninitiated appears to go sound, but is easily detected by the practiced eye. The bearing may be carried on the front or hind feet, and are often the forerunner of disease; the splint is burnt by acid, which thins the skin and it is said to be reduced or taken away. But this is only deception, for the splint can be felt distinctly underneath. Curbs in like manner are similarly treated, and sometimes deceive the buyer. The horse with his knocked down is shifted about to keep the defect from sight; so is the lame one kept on the move. The sandcrack is filled with mud. The broken knee is often hidden by tar or mud, and so ex-

poses attention; the hair smoothed down makes one knee very like the other. The spavined horse, like those suffering from lame afflictions, is improved by being kept warm, with exercise. These, and many other devices, are practiced by unscrupulous hands for raising the wind. Now unsoundness has led to the foregoing devices. The crib biter, with his teeth well worn, has them rasped to regular dimensions; the wind sucker is dosed with some obnoxious stuff; in fact, all vice is hidden by the aid of narcotics, the effects of which having subsided, the vicious habits return as bad as ever. —[Caractacus in Stockkeeper.]

Farm Matters.

Raising Calves by Hand.

The Iowa Register says: This is the season of the year when the question should be settled how the calves should be raised. Some claim that there is no improvement on nature's way. It is true if the cows are never to be put to any other use than raising calves, it is just as well to let their calves run with them in the natural way. But at this day who can afford this system? By more labor and greater care just as good calves can be raised at half of the sacrifice of the product for which the cow is most valuable. Nor can farmers afford to permanently injure a cow as a milker by allowing her calf to run with her the first year. The frequent drawing of her milk by the ever present calf seriously dwarfs her milk glands, so that even after she has no capacity for any large amount of milk. It is important that heifers with their first calves should have their udders enlarged for large quantities of milk before their habits are established. So if heifers are ever to be cows for milking it is very important the calves should not run with them the first year. If in good health, for a few days it is important the milk should be drawn frequently to keep the bag from inflammation and injury. But gradually and as fast as it is safe, the regular periods of milking should be assumed so that the udder in its formative state shall assume capacity for twelve hours' accumulation of milk.

Now it is safe policy to trust to the calf to draw all of the milk for a few weeks. The demands of a calf at that age are not sufficient to take all of the milk of a first class cow. Hence her yield will naturally dwindle to the demands of her offspring. Besides, after a calf and cow have been together for a few weeks, or have been let to each other twice a day, the weaning is injurious to both. Besides, the weaning is frequently impossible, creating constant trouble on the farm. The practice also of keeping cow and calf separate, and admitting them together twice a day to take half of the milk, while the other half is being milked, is vexatious, troublesome, and saves no labor. Any one would rather sit down by a quiet cow and draw all of the milk than to fight with the calf for half of it. And if the milker takes the first half before the calf is admitted, the cow is injured, as the milk should all be drawn when the cow lets it down.

Calves should never be allowed to suck longer than three days. But they should be furnished with their mother's first milk, as nature provides just the right kind of nourishment for the first feed.

When raising calves by hand they can be made just what you want them. The steer calves intended for veal can be safely pushed from the first, by plans which have been frequently foreshadowed in these columns. After feeding for a few weeks with new milk, substitute skim milk. Then if the calf is too poor, add oil meal, or if it is too fat for the development of the bones or muscles, add oat-meal or other bone or muscle producing food. The heifer calves which are intended in the future for the dairy should not be kept as fat as intended for the butcher. Keep them in good thriving order, with the safe development of all their parts, for which purpose it requires more skill than is usually possessed by the drudge.

The sooner the cow and calf can be induced to forget each other the better for both, and for those who attend to them. By the tenderest care learn both to have confidence in you. Kindness to a calf in its earliest days is never forgotten. They make quiet and better cows. And steers which enjoy your care always assimilate their food better, are not half the trouble to care for, and add so much satisfaction, to their docility and kind temper.

Calves must have good accommodations for feeding their milk and grain or other food ratios. Each one must be allowed its share, without being robbed by the more greedy or pushed away by the domineering. They should also be so arranged that they cannot suck each other just after partaking their milk. Plans for all of these matters are well understood on a well arranged farm.

Peas.

For an early crop of peas plant early in the spring, just as soon as there is no longer any frost in the ground. Choose a southern exposure, and, if possible, a northwestern protection. The warmer the place the better. It is our practice, as far as possible, to prepare our ground the autumn previous, so that the fertilizers may become finely mixed with the soil. But in the spring it is safe to use a little phosphates in the drill. We never choose a sandy soil. We have found old leaf mold a very good manure. We prefer double rows for at least the tall sorts, which should be bushed when they are five inches high, having previously been hoed. The rain will pack the earth around the young plants, and it needs good stirring. The double rows we make seven inches apart, and from that to the next double about four feet. It has been our plan in order to get a good start to sift some earth and fertilizers, get a number of pans or boxes, soak the peas over night and plant in the boxes, two inches of fine earth to a good sprinkling of soaked seed, one after the other to the top. The boxes are put in a warm room in the sunshine or near a

stove, and the earth is kept moistened with tepid water. When the ground is ready the boxes are taken into the garden, the earth and peas will be found to have sprouted, they must be carefully dropped into the drills, with fear that the sprouts may be broken. Then they must be gently covered. We plant peas so that they are not more than a half inch apart, sometimes almost touch, and our success with peas has been very great. In fact, we had the vanity to try and show our country neighbors that a family can have plenty of peas and good ones. As to varieties, our taste may be peculiar, but we do not like the little, round, plumpe peas, and would rather take castor oil than a dose of the old-fashioned marrowfats. We like the wrinkled, green, sweet sorts, which, when cooked, are surrounded with juice and eaten with a spoon. The Philadelphia pea is very early, and is a saleable early pea in market. For our personal use we do not want it. The American Wonder is a nice wrinkled dwarf pea—needing no brush—but its coat is considerable, and we do not propose it for any but the rich. For a somewhat tall, early pea needing brush, give us the Alpha. It is the ice cream of peas. It is very early. One year it did not yield well with us; the next year it did. The Premium Gem is our favorite early dwarf pea—the most satisfactory early sort that we have ever planted. Next to that we like the Little Gem. No one can go wrong on that variety. It is dwarf. For safety and for general early crop we commend it. For the later general crop there is no choice. Of course the Champion of England is the champion of peas.—*New York Weekly Herald.*

Sheep Washing in Australia.

A Washington letter to the Boston *Globe* says: American wool growers and woolen manufacturers have long been at war on the question of washing. The growers say it is a cruelty to both men and animals to require washing, and it is noticed that the sheep fall off very materially, even so far south as Ohio, where the streams are usually very cold up to shearing time. Mr. McKellar told how they wash in Australia and New Zealand. They construct large dips in which the water is warmed and kept up to a temperature of about 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Bunches of batten are made just above the surface of the vat upon which the sheep is held for washing.

The Secretary of the Colorado Cattle Drovers' Association has issued an official report of the actual count of the losses of stock by the severity of the weather. He says that in Colorado it is two and one-half per cent only, and a like favorable showing is expected in Kansas, Texas, and New Mexico, but in Nebraska, Wyoming, and the northern part of Territories the percent will be larger.

The value of the live cattle exported from the United States during the year ending March 1, 1878, was \$4,205,893. For the year ending March 1, 1879, was \$10,853,241. For the year ending March 1, 1880, it was \$12,065,459, and for the year ending March 1, 1881, it increased to \$20,631,738, or a grand total for the four years just passed of \$47,806,331.

Agricultural Items.

A NEW YORKER who is enthused on the en-silage stage, is constructing a silo which will be furnished with an air pump for the purpose of exhausting the air, thus obviating the necessity of weights or levers, preventing heating and allowing the silo to be filled more slowly.

In view of the spread of glanders in horses in Iowa, the State Board of Health through the press, reminds citizens of the law relative to the diseased animals, which requires them to be killed, properly buried, and all appurtenances of the stable, harness and vehicles, which are likely to be infected, to be destroyed. The disease is incurable, highly contagious, and easily communicated to man, and Michigan farmers cannot be too careful where this malady is supposed to exist.

Sciene With Farming.

The principles of agriculture are founded on observation and experiment. Year after year of patient trial, resulting in repeated failures, have established the rules which govern farm operations to-day. Thus were taught the proper distance for planting corn, the number of grains in the hill, and the best method of cultivation. Thus was it shown where fruit would succeed best, etc. Thus was the potato, a wild weed of the prairie, made one of our staple crops. The value of an experiment depends upon its accuracy. All the circumstances which can affect the result should be carefully noted. An experimenter must be a close observer and a logical thinker. A man who attributes certain magnetic powers to the moon's phases will not draw correct conclusions.

A CHAMPAIGN correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, speaking of the craze for expensive farm machinery, says that it is estimated that self-blinders and other wheat crop machinery have already been contracted for to cost sufficient to more than absorb all the profits in the crops, with the prospect of further sales, which will nearly equal the whole value of the crop. Srew pulverizers and disc harrows, requiring for the first, six, and for the second, four stout horses, are being sold as if the cost was a tenth of what it is—\$225 and \$175—and the new curved steel bladed form of harrow, or scuffle, is taken in such numbers as to suggest that the old style of plow may sooner or later go out of use. He also says that when the bills for this costly machinery come in, not very much will be left in the pockets of the producers, and adds that though there is a proper and profitable use for these costly agricultural implements, which, covering a rod wide and nearly two rods long, require four or six horses to pull them, and forty feet to go about upon them, there is no doubt their place is not on the \$8, 100 or 320-acre farms, where most which are sold in Illinois go.

THE PHENOMENAL JOURNAL gives the following result of an experiment with seed corn:

"Four boxes of earth, alike in quantity and exposure to light and heat, were planted at the same time with corn from a single ear, and placed recently in a physician's office. In one box dry corn was planted; in another, seed previously soaked in clean warm water; in the third, seed had been soaked in a solution of lime water; in the fourth, seed soaked in chloride of lime and copperas water, equal parts. One week after, the dry corn had not germinated; the corn in the second box had just commenced to sprout; that in the third box was just showing the green blades, and that in the fourth box had grown nearly three inches high. Copperas water will prevent birds and worms from eating the seed, and one pound of dry copperas will soak enough for twenty acres."

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Horticultural.**PRUNING.**

CHESAPEAKE, March 24, 1881.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Being a subscriber to your paper I would like to get the advice of your fruit men in making my orchard. I find a number of apple trees girdled by the mice, they are about 14 or 23 inches through at the ground and I want to know which would be best to do, cut them off at the ground and graft them or make new connections by means of new strips of wood, and if the latter how can it be done, best kind of wax, etc.

Have not had any experience in doing it, (do all my other orchard work). By answering through your paper as soon as possible you will oblige

IGNORAMUS.

1. The pruner should first form in his own mind an idea or model to which his trees should be made to approach, as nearly as the varied habits of the varieties may permit. In doing this, two forms of nearly equal vigor must never be permitted, since one, or possibly both, will be quite sure to ultimately split down, to the serious injury and probably the ruin of the tree. This can best be prevented by cutting away one of these branches or forks at the outset. To our apprehension the best mode to commence the heads of trees is to plant trees at such age that when planted they may be cut down to a height of one and a half to three feet from the ground, and the branches produced at that height. After the first season's growth select a strong central shoot with from four to six side branches distributed about the sides, and build the entire head of the future tree up on the growths from these, only taking out interfering shoots and keeping the head so open that when grown there shall be space in the centre for the accommodation of the gatherer of the fruit, recollecting that these branches will, with the ultimate loads of fruit, become more and more prone, thus enlarging the span spoken of.

2. Mice do not always work deeply enough to injure the wood; the trees should be examined closely and if such prove to be the case, they may be merely "earthed up" above the injury, to prevent drying and to encourage the formation of fresh bark, when the tree will continue its growth if nothing had happened. If the injury has really reached the wood, the grafting in of new wood, as suggested, will be useful. This may be easily done by cutting squarely through the sound bark and into the young wood, both below and above the wound, and springing in a piece of young wood of one or more years' growth, so fitted to its place that the inner bark of the two will correspond. The joint should be covered with grafting wax, which may be used in grafting, and which is usually used in the usual manner, and the whole covered with earth as heretofore suggested.

3. The following recipe for grafting wax has stood the test of at least two generations, and to amateurs and persons who have but occasional use for it, it will be found always at hand, ready for use and only requiring the use of a little warm water, or even the warmth of the hand, to render it sufficiently pliable for application, while it will not melt or run under the hottest sun.

4. Recipe—Take three parts of resin, two parts of beeswax and one part of tallow; melt them together and skim the mixture. Stir constantly and pour off in small quantities at a time into cold water. When cold work thoroughly, after the manner of "molasses candy," using a little tallow up on the hands to prevent sticking. If cleanly made—when only a small quantity is to be used—the moisture of the mouth and the warmth of the hands may be employed to bring it into condition for use.

T. T. LYON.

MISTAKES.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

With the courage that comes from the consciousness of a worthy object, we braved the cold wind and terrible mud, and drove out to the greenhouses of John Breitmeyer & Sons, that we might be able to tell the readers of the FARMER where the great bunches, the bushels of flowers, which are always to be found at their city office, 157 Bates street, come from. Their greenhouses are on the Mack road, and cover some 4,500 square feet, and each house is well adapted to its work, but as to their arrangement, we can only say after three or four visits, "That is one of those things no fellow can find out!" All we know is that we followed our guide, now turning to the right, now to the left, seeing something every step of the way to attract our attention and admiration, until we came out with the idea that we had been wandering through a wilderness of beauty which for all we knew was of limitless extent. Messrs. Breitmeyer make a specialty of Carnations, and how they treat them which can best be told by quoting from their catalogues:

"Our cuttings are put in about February 1st. When rooted, they are potted in 2 inch pots, or, in order to save space, planted in low boxes, about 1 1/2 inch apart each way. They are at once placed in a cold-house or frame so as to harden them well before planting them out in the open ground. This is done about May 1st, or as early as the weather permits. During their growing season they are topped several times, so as to make large quantities from them to be sent to the market by October 1st. About this time they are lifted and removed to the greenhouses and planted in solid borders and on benches; care being taken to keep as much soil on the roots as possible. In four to eight days time they will have taken root and grown freely, (whenever the weather permits,) so as to give them all the fresh air possible, and keep them cool.

"We have had them to do best, and the flowers have a bright color, if kept in a temperature of from 45 to 55 deg. at night, and about 55 to 70 deg. at day time. All our Carnations are run over once in two or three weeks, as may be necessary, and all decayed and old leaves removed." When the plants show a feeble growth, we give them a dose of liquid manure twice a month.

"By treating them as stated above, we have never failed to get a good crop of flowers. We annually grow from eight to ten thousand for our local cut flower trade, and when in bloom they are much admired by whomever seen."

But we think this quotation is hardly fair, from it one would infer that anyone has only to follow those directions and he will have such Carnations as those of Mr. Breitmeyer, while the truth is that the brilliant colors of the flowers, like those of the pictures of that of quoted painter, owe much of their beauty to being "mixed with brains." Whatever horticultural blunders we may have committed, it surely cannot be laid to our charge that we have lauded new methods and modern success in gardening to the dispraise of that of our fathers; but we have claimed, and do say that he who wishes to earn his bread by floriculture or any other branch of horticulture, cannot sit down contented with his own knowledge and simply do as his fathers did. Mr. Breitmeyer's success points out the better course. Starting but a few years ago in the florist business in their present location their trade and success has yearly increased until they now have 4,500 feet of glass, covering as healthy and vigorous a collection of soft wooded plants as can be found in America. As an illustration of the relative quality of their stock, I give the following incident which came to my personal knowledge. In January last a Detroit party wished to secure a large stock of Verbenas which he was particularly anxious should be perfectly healthy. To make sure of good stock he sent for plants to the largest and what are generally considered the best establishments in New York, Philadelphia and Rochester, and also purchased a quantity of Mr. Breitmeyer & Sons. The result was that under the same treatment an equal number of Breitmeyer's plants and plants from them have furnished more than ten times as many cuttings as any of the others, and better yet, all these plants are perfectly healthy, while not more than two thirds of the foreign plants have been sufficiently healthy to propagate from at all.

As a rule, I think that in Michigan a northeastern or northern slope is best for fruit trees which stands out in bold relief in almost every orchard in the land, and which costs the farmers and fruit growers of this country millions of dollars annually, and that is, their having produced many unfruitful varieties which occupy ground suited to something more profitable. If one has an aspiration to be

called an "amateur fruit-grower," and has an inexhaustible purse to draw from, let him plant everything he can hear of, and thus gratify a senseless ambition, which can only be properly atoned for by giving the actual results of his experience to the world at large. But the average farmer or fruit grower has no money to waste in this direction, and if we were to ask them what varieties of apples actually pay a moneyed profit in their locality, they could be counted upon the fingers of one hand.

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E. M. POTTER.

AMONG THE GARDENERS.

NO. IV.

With the courage that comes from the consciousness of a worthy object, we braved the cold wind and terrible mud, and drove out to the greenhouses of John Breitmeyer & Sons, that we might be able to tell the readers of the FARMER where the great bunches, the bushels of flowers, which are always to be found at their city office, 157 Bates street, come from. Their greenhouses are on the Mack road, and cover some 4,500 square feet, and each house is well adapted to its work, but as to their arrangement, we can only say after three or four visits, "That is one of those things no fellow can find out!" All we know is that we followed our guide, now turning to the right, now to the left, seeing something every step of the way to attract our attention and admiration, until we came out with the idea that we had been wandering through a wilderness of beauty which for all we knew was of limitless extent. Messrs. Breitmeyer make a specialty of Carnations, and how they treat them which can best be told by quoting from their catalogues:

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APRIL 12, 1881.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

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to the free born
too lazy to work,
and who are
wits."

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Reed, by J. L. Edson
Bates, Reed &
Reed against it by
the son of the
possessor of it by
which will be tried
at present being to
vent further loss in

Secretary of War Lincoln, has created a
series of military circles by ordering cer-
tain staff officers to join their regiments on
the frontiers, and recalling others for staff
service who have been stationed on the fron-
tier for some time. He wants to have the
soft places plowed around, and not held as a
sneak by a few.

Mr. John Lake, of
a place to visit his
son, who had been
carried a little past
the station, and had
stopped the train,
into the depot the
children here being
no inquiry was
made, and of
the old man as
soon as to his father's
planations, and the
plan of the father was
the ice by the side
old water grade. He

is a good story from Goldsboro, N. C.

Kinch, a convict in the penitentiary,
was in the sick ward with another man,
who died. After preparations for burial Ginn
placed the dead man in his bed, and covering
him up nicely, got into the coffin himself,
dressed in the burial robes, and when in the
poker field so frightened the driver that he
escaped.

A Mexican was arrested at Santa Rita, Calif.

last week, for ravishing and murdering
a Mrs. Sargent, and sent to jail. A crowd
took him from jail and hung him; and now
it appears that the unfortunate man was in-
nocent, and the lynching was after the real
culprit had escaped. In that section are
altogether too unanimous to make them com-
fortable neighbors.

Reports say that Senator Mahone is suffer-
ing from nervous prostration and can neither
eat nor sleep. Some of the boys who were
lingering around Petersburg, Va., in 1864-5
will remember that he did not appear to be
able to sleep, and he was in inferior
condition, so that he would interfere fre-
quently with those who were able to sleep.
He doesn't appear to be getting any better as
he gets older.

The rise in the Missouri river in Dakota
this season is the greatest known.
Gorges have formed in numerous places,
flooding the country and driving the people
to the bluffs. At Mandan, opposite Bismarck,
the water is four feet deep in the
streets, and a great many cattle have been
drowned, down to railroad and private property.
Preparations are being made at
Sioux City and Omaha for trouble anticipated
when the gorges break above.

Lord Beaconsfield is reported to be improv-
ing.

The assassins of the Czar have been con-
victed and sentenced to be hanged.

The recent floods in Spain destroyed \$1,000,-
000 worth of property and left 30,000 people
homeless.

England refuses to be represented at the
monetary conference, but India will send a
delegation.

Her Most, editor of the socialist paper the
Printer, has been examined in London, and
committed for trial without bail.

Process servers at Baltimore, Ireland, were
attacked by a crowd of 2000 persons, and
one man was shot and another unfortuniate girl
was killed. She was only 20 years of age.

An inquiry is to be made in Commons of the
charge that two members, Sir Charles Dilke
and Thomas Brassey, were contributors to the
Printer. Dilke has denied the charge.

Count Hamilton, Chancellor of the Uni-
versity at Upsal, Sweden, has been arrested
for forging the name of the king and queen
and others to the amount of \$200,000.

The Turo-Grecian difficulty assumes a new
phase daily, without approaching anything
that looks like a solution. The Greeks are
not satisfied with anything, and want to fight.
Pericles has now told us to pitch in they
would not be anxious.

The first book printed
1450, sold for \$3,000
New York, last week.

The far-famed Irish
girl who is com-
munity, and is alive.

and ex-Senator Allan
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meeting, arrived in New

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Poetry.

THE CONSCIENCE AND FUTURE JUDGMENT.

I sat alone with no conscience,
In a place where time had ceased,
And I felt I should have to answer
The question it put to me,
And to face the answer and question
Throughout an eternity.

The ghosts of forgotten actions
Were floating before my sight,
And thinking that I thought were dead things
Were alive with a terrible might;
And the vision of all my past life
Was an awful thing to face,

Alone with my conscience sitting
In that solemn silent place.

And I thought of a far-away warning
Of a sorrow that was to be mine
In a land where the years increased,
And now was the present time.
And I thought of my former thinking
Of a Judgment Day to be;

But sitting alone with my conscience
Seemed Judgment enough for me.

And I wondered if there was a future
This land beyond the grave,
But no one gave me any news.
And no one could save.

Then I felt that the future was present.
And the present would never go by,
For it was but the thought of my past life
Grown into eternity.

Then I woke from my timely dreaming,
And the vision passed away.

And I knew the far-away warning

Was a warning of yesterday;

And I pray that I may not forget it,

In this land before the grave,

That I may not cry in the future

And no one come to save.

And so I have learned a lesson
Which I ought to have known before,
And which, though, I learned it dreaming,
I hope to forget no more.

So I sit alone with my conscience.

In the place where the years increase;

And try to remember the times that will cease;

And I know of the future judgment,

How great so'er it is.

That I sit alone with my conscience,

Will be judgment enough for me.

—London Spectator.

BROTHER BARTHolemew.

Brother Bartholemew, working time,
Would fall into musing and drop his tools;
Brother Bartholemew call for rhyme;
More than for the schools;

For gain or losing, for weal or woe,
God made him a poet, long ago.

At morn he sat the book on his knee,
And his thoughts were wandering far, I wis;

The brotherhood chanted the litanies,

While he had no praying to do but this;

Watching through arched windows high.

The birds that sailed o'er the morning sky.

At morn, in the chapel din,

He went to his stall and knelt with the rest;

And oft to the wings of the evening hymn,

Would a-sit float out to the night's fair breast.

And ever to him the starry host

Planned bright as the tongue at Pentecost.

"A foolish rhymer and nothing more;
The idle fellow a cell can hold;

He judged the worthy Ida;

Prior to ancient Nithiwall;

Yet somehow, with disprise content,

Signed not the culprit's banishment;

Meanwhile Bartholemew went his way,

And patiently wrote in his sunny cell;

His pen fast traveled from day to day,

His books were cov'd, the walls as well,

"He were better a pious monk instead

Of a listless dawler," the prior said.

Bartholemew died, as mortals must;

His spirit went free from the covid'd throng;

And after, they took from the dark and dust

Of shelves and corners many a song,

That cried from Britain to far Cathay.

How a bard had risen—and passed away.

Wonderful vers! fair and fine,

The seerlike vision half divine;

Pathos and merriment in excess;

And every careful stanza told

Of love and of labor manifold.

King came out and stood beside

Bartholemew's tapes-lighted bier.

And turning to his lord, he sighed,

"How wretched and wretched doth he appear—

Our noble poet—now he is dead!"

"O tireless worker!" the prior said.

—Boston Courier.

Miscellaneous.

A GREAT MISTAKE.

By the Author of "Rose of the World," "Edged Tools," "King Copine," or, "Ruby North's Loves," &c.

CHAPTER XX.

Bee had told her mother of her chance meeting with Lucy Thrale in the drawing-room at King's Road, and had asked Mrs. Throgmorton to see her again.

Poor Mary Throgmorton felt herself more and more puzzled by her girl's conduct—her girl, who had never given her a moment's uneasiness in all her life before. And to think now that she should wish to associate with a person like Lucy Thrale, so will Mary Golding's daughter tell Miss Lucy wind herself about her heart. Let us hope the etiquette may be worthy of so pure a refuge."

"Really, Bee, it looks a little bit like per-
version on your part," the kind woman said,
verily. "I can't think why you do it."

"Don't sick people always have queer fan-
cies, darling?" asked Bee, easily smiling.
"Let we have my way in this, mother, and
you will see how much better I shall be!"

George March had secretly ordained that his young patient was not to be contradicted, and was to be encouraged to interest herself in everything around her. Mrs. Throgmorton sighed.

"Well," she said reluctantly, "you must
not tell me to countenance Miss Thrale,
mind, Bee!"

"You shall not see her, dear, until you
yourself w-a-i-t o- so."

"And you will promise me not to go where
there is anything infectious. I am sure I am
quit willing that you should take an interest
in the poor people's you speak of, dear
mother. I am sure you will be a good
mother to poor Tom."

"It is so easy to guess!" cried Bee, brightly.
"I am already now that she had gained her
mother's consent." "As well as that will think
that is another matt!"

And from that day forth she began to seek
a balsam for her wound in the work which
Lucy had so simply indicated.

Together the two girls paid regular visits
to Maria's school in Primrose Alley, and to-
gether, in the privacy of Lucy's little bed-
room, they contrived, out of Miss Throgmorton's
and Mrs. Ludlow's discarded winter
garments, to make many useful things for
the ragged little charges.

Bee took care to order her movements so
that she could be seen as little as possible for
the time that should be given to other duties;

and Miss Ludlow and her mother, b-ing out
at these hours, had no suspicions of the flour-
ishing little dressmaking business that was

being carried on in the small room under the
roof.

As it drew near Christmas-time the girls
found that their hands were full. The appli-
cations from weary mothers of many chil-
dren were numerous; but, to their grief, Bee
and Lucy were obliged to limit the number
of their tiny scholars to six, Miss Thrale
being sensibly urged that it would do no kind-
ness to overcrowd the room and poison the
air, and that it was better to do their best
quietly for a few than to attempt any broader
scheme which was quite out of their reach.

And the original little scholars kept them
well employed. Bee did not find much time
now for the indiscriminate novel-reading and
bon-betting and idleness on the score of
which George used so often to lecture her;
and before very long she began to look and
talk like her old happy self, with a some-
thing sweeter added to it. A certain touch-
ing gravity and reserve had come to her with
her trouble, and they sat well on the strong
true-hearted girl.

George March, who was anxiously watch-
ing her through his courageous struggle, be-
gan at last to feel that his cruel lesson had
not been taught in vain. He could even re-
member the very day when Bee had first
recovered ane to be able, for the first time
since the luckless walk to Beauchamp Gar-
dens, to meet his look and take his hand
with real, and not feigned, composure, and
to talk to him for a moment at the church
door with unmeasured cordiality, like the
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THE farmers and grangers of Minnesota appear to be determined to own and control an elevator in Minneapolis, and seem not to have been discouraged at a recent failure in an attempt to secure a very desirable building site. Mr. Frank Thompson, of Benson, President of the Grangers' Elevator Association, is now negotiating for a site on the Minneapolis & St. Louis Road, and also on the Manitoba railway. This gives the farmers an opportunity to dispose of their wheat at their own elevator, and, if prices were not satisfactory at the mills, they could store their grain and ship it to the Eastern markets when they desired. The Farmers' Association now has twenty-two elevators in successful operation. The profits during the past season have been sufficient to warrant the permanent employment of a Minneapolis agent, who has entire charge of their interests in this city. Mr. Thompson intends pushing the elevator scheme to immediate and successful completion.

The Journal of the American Agricultural Association, in reviewing British Consul Crump's recent sensational report on the American hog, says that a searching investigation shows that there is no ground whatever for a scare, that trichinosis exists only to a very limited extent, and that there is no danger whatever from persons suffering though its limited existence if proper pains be taken in curing and cooking pork; and the *Journal* adds that there are no merchants in the world who bestow more care and attention in the curing of meat than the American pork-packers.

The *Journal* admits the existence of hog-cholera, but points out that the farmer is the only sufferer through that disease, which attacks young hogs principally. Animals dying from the disease are unfit for food, and consequently not marketable. The *Journal* denounces in unmeasured terms the manufacture of imitation butter and cheese, and calls for legislation to prevent further sale, use, or manufacture.

DULUTH, the great city of the future, which furnished Proctor Knott with a text upon which to exhibit his humor, has concluded to go out of the city business altogether. She does this because even her magnificent prospects will not pay her debts. She saw how Memphis, Tenn., escaped responsibility, and concluded to do likewise. So the "Zenith City" is no more, and a lot of gorged and bloated aristocrats, who took her bonds, are looking for their pay. The law seems to be this: A city may surrender its charter and go out of business, but all its personal property is liable for its debts. Here is just where Duluth holds its sides, so to speak, and laughs "it to kill" at the ludicrous despair of the blarsted Englishmen who hold its bonds. It hasn't got any personal property. It spent what money it borrowed trying to keep its head above water, and now the treasury is empty and the city is gone. The "town lots" are still there, but they would be dear at \$10 an acre for agricultural purposes, and there is no other use they could be put to. Farewell, Duluth, thou art another victim to the greed of those who insist on having their loans paid. Chicago can now rest easy, her great rival is no more.

ACCORDING to the *Railway News*, the Hudson River Tunnel is advancing satisfactorily toward the New York shore at the rate of five feet a day. Two hundred men are employed digging out the dirt and putting in the iron and brick work.

The tunnel is finished as they go along, and the work is much safer than under the old plan, which resulted so disastrously.

A small tunnel, about six feet in diameter, is run ahead of the larger tunnel which follows, and incloses it; warning is thus given of the nature of the soil. The work is now in the south tunnel, which is now completed 200 feet from the shaft, and will soon be out as far as the north tunnel, which has been cleaned out, but not extended, since the accident. Both tunnels will then be carried along together. A caisson is in course of construction for beginning the work on the New York side.

CHARLES HARPER, an express messenger running on the Great Western Railway, mysteriously disappeared, and last Friday his hat and several letters were found on the bridge over the river Rouge in Springwells, and on Saturday his body was also found. The general impression is that while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity he committed suicide. He has been regarded as one of the company's most steady and faithful employees, and no good cause can be assigned for the act beyond that given above.

CAPTAIN J. W. INGERSOLL died suddenly in this city Saturday morning from apoplexy, aged 69 years. Mr. Ingersoll was born at White Plains, N. Y., and removed to Detroit in 1834. During the war he raised Company B, of the 24th Michigan regiment, and went out with it as Captain. For many years he was one of the most prominent builders of Detroit, but for two years has not been engaged in business. He represented his ward one term in the city council, and was an active member of the old fire department.

THE Times, the new organ of the trade unions, made its first appearance on our streets on Sunday last. We noticed among its advertisements, one calling on the workingmen to buy their clothing from Mabley. Was not Mr. Mabley one of the merchants whom the trades union placed on their black list to be "Boycotted" for advertising in the *Free Press*? We noticed that Mr. Mabley's advertisement also appeared in the *Free Press* of Sunday. It must be that the "boycotting" process is not a success on this side of the Atlantic.

HORSES FOR ENGLAND.—On Monday next, Mr. Harry Phillips, the well known cattle dealer, formerly of the firm of Koe & Phillips, will make a shipment of ten horses to England. He has picked them up in different parts of Michigan during the past two months. These horses are all highly bred, from some of the best trotting families, are young and without a record, and no doubt, will be heard from on the English turf. Among the lot is a very handsome brown stallion named Magna Charta Jr. sired by Magna Avon, a stallion at one time owned by Capt. Owen, of this city, which had a mile in 2:50 in a private trial without training, and with his superior breeding ought to prove of great value in the stud in England. Mr. Phillips has on several other occasions shipped trotters to England, and several of them have become quite famous there. The present shipment we look on as containing some of the best blood which he has yet furnished to the horsemen of England.

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THE tide of emigration from Canada has again set in, and several large parties have passed through Detroit for the west. On Thursday the G. W. Railway brought in 484 persons from different sections of Canada, destined for Dakota and Manitoba. They were a fair looking body of people, and had the appearance of being in comfortable circumstances, their mosey要求 a freight train of 35 cars.

THE Treasury Department has prepared a voluminous report on the diseases of swine, which contains over 500 pages and proves conclusively that these diseases originated in England, Germany and other European countries, and have always existed in those countries as far back as the record goes.

WE have an inquiry for the eggs of Emden geese. If any of our readers have them for sale they can notify us by postal card.

ODESSA merchants are arranging for increased contracts for American wheat. Russia's wheat deficit is officially estimated at 60,000,000 bushels.

MR. A. VAN ORSDALE, postmaster at Jefferson, Hillsdale Co., writes us as follows: "If the farmers get one-third of a common crop of wheat this season in the south part of Hillsdale County, they will do as well as I think they will. If they do better there will have to be some miracle wrought."

More than half the total net revenue of Great Britain is obtained from taxes on liquors and tobacco, which amount to about \$175,000,000. Of this sum foreign countries contribute about \$75,000,000 in customs duties on the two above mentioned articles, the United States furnishing considerably more than one-half.

CITY ITEMS.

T. J. Craft, of this city, has bought what is known as Emmons Point on Orion Lake, and will build a summer cottage there as soon as spring opens.

SEVERAL Detroit architects are preparing plans for a \$25,000 addition to the State Agricultural College, for museum, reading room, laboratory, class room, office and other purposes.

The following gentlemen called at the Farmer's office last week: C. J. Randall, Blisford; E. B. Ward, of Clyde Park; St. L. Stanton, Trenton, and J. J. Lister, Grosse Isle.

MR. E. C. HINSDALE, a well-known lawyer and public man of this city, is churning through the daily press that the Wayne County Register of Deeds is allowing his employees to exact illegal fees from citizens. Let it be investigated.

B. SHEDY, Northern Agent of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, has donated to the Farmer's office a very handsome map of their various lines, including the Butler division, for whose completion our citizens are anxiously waiting, and which they will warmly welcome.

THE labor troubles and strikes are creating considerable excitement in the city. The stove companies and the molders, formerly employed by them have come to a standstill, and from the present indications are not likely to. The non-union men employed by the companies have, on several occasions, been furnished with an escort of police, while going to their homes.

THE Russell House is going to be remodelled this spring at a cost of \$84,000. This amount ought to make a first class hotel of it, and Detroit is sadly in need of one. We do not know of any other city in the Union, with the population of Detroit, that cannot boast of one good hotel. We have nothing in our city that will in any way compare with the Bancroft House in East Saginaw, either in the way of furnishing or cuisine.

Mr. W. H. EDGAR, wholesale sugar merchant of this city, died suddenly Sunday evening, aged 65 years. S. Titus Parsons, a prominent lawyer, formerly a member of the Legislature, died on Saturday afternoon very suddenly. He was quite prominent in politics, and during the last Presidential campaign made speeches in various parts of the State for the Republicans.

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Grateful Women.

None receive so much benefit, and none so profoundly grateful in recommending Hop Bitters as women. It is the only remedy peculiarly adapted to the many ills the sex is almost universally subject to. Chills and fever, indigestion or deranged liver, constant or periodical sick headaches, weakness in the back or kidneys, pain in the shoulders and different parts of the body, a feeling of lassitude and despondency, are all readily removed by these Bitters.—*Concord.*

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PAIN UPON THE BREAST AND BACK.—Sore Throat and Diarrhea.

I have St. John's Wort Oil excellent for Sore Throat and Diarrhea. I was several years afflicted with a pain upon my breast and in my back, and was cured by the use of the Magnetic Oil internally and externally. I traded for a horse that had a very bad saddle gall as large as my fist. He was paraded with an account of this troublesome sore. I very soon cured him with the Magnetic Oil.

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PAIN UPON THE BREAST AND BACK.—Sore Throat and Diarrhea.

I have St. John's Wort Oil excellent for Sore Throat and Diarrhea. I was several years afflicted with a pain upon my breast and in my back, and was cured by the use of the Magnetic Oil internally and externally. I traded for a horse that had a very bad saddle gall as large as my fist. He was paraded with an account of this troublesome sore. I very soon cured him with the Magnetic Oil.

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